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lines I hope that he finds here the expression of my gratitude for the enthusiasm with which he imparted to me the sum of his knowledge. In collaborating so completely, he showed much generosity since he was convinced that any bit of information about the past of Easter Island was worth a fortune.

I owe much to Victoria Rapahango, one of the last descendants of the king's family, who checked all my notes and helped me in the reconstruction of ancient techniques. She is perhaps the last person who perpetuates on Easter Island the traditions of nobility and culture of the old Polynesian aristocracy.

The archaeological investigation of the island was undertaken by Dr. Lavachery, who will publish separately the results of his survey of the north coast. Our joint work was carried on in a spirit of harmony that is one of my most pleasant memories of the Expedition. Dr. Drapkin, who was delegated by the Chilean Government to study the problem of leprosy on the island, willingly collaborated with us. He made most of the natural history collections for the Muséum d'histoire naturelle in Paris, studied the demography and the blood groups of the natives, and generously gave medical assistance to the natives.

Throughout my stay, from July 1934 to the beginning of January 1935, I tried to live with the natives as intimately as possible. I doubt that a longer visit would have added much to my material. However, I regret that I did not have sufficient time to study the acculturation problems, which I hope will be the aim of a future expedition. Likewise the time was too short to complete a detailed survey of the archaeology of the island. It would be desirable for a group of trained archaeologists to devote an entire year to making plans of the innumerable ruins scattered throughout the island. No new information could be expected from such a survey, but the ruins are unprotected and constantly threatened with destruction by the natives or careless visitors.

The published literature on Easter Island is considerable. Most of it has been listed in the excellent catalog of Father Martin Gusinde. I have consulted all the publications mentioned in it and others that have appeared since 1922. I am convinced that no important source has escaped my attention and that the reader will find in this book all the available documentation on the island.

A few days after we left Easter Island, it was visited by the Templeton Crocker Expedition. Dr. H. L. Shapiro, Anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History and a member of that Expedition, studied the physical anthropology of the modern population, and has contributed to this book a chapter on the racial composition of the islanders.

All the legends and traditions that I collected were recorded in the Easter Island language. For reasons of economy, only a few examples of native text are published here. The original manuscripts are filed in the Library of Bishop Museum where they are available to students of Polynesian linguistics. These texts are accompanied by vocabularies and by additional chants.

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121 properly armed (that we may be in a state of defence in case of any hostile meeting), and show all friendliness towards the inhabitants, endeavouring to see and inquire what they wear or make use of either as ornaments or for other purposes, also whether any refreshments in the way of green stuff, fruit, or beasts can be procured by barter. Which motion having been discussed, the same is by common assent approved and adopted: and it is farther decided that both the shallops of the Ships *AREND* and *THIENHOVEN*, shall proceed at daybreak, and that *THE AFRICAN GALLEY* should follow as close to the land as possible and prudent, covering and defending the said shallops (should need arise). Resolved and attested in the said Ship and on the day above mentioned. (Signed): JACOB ROGGEVEEN, JAN KOSTER, CORNELIS BOUMAN, ROELOF ROSENDAAL."

123 7. The weather was very variable, with thunder, sheet lightning and showers. The wind unsteady from the North West, and occasional calms, so that our shore expedition could not be undertaken with any prospect of success. During the forenoon Captain BOUMAN brought an Easter Islander on board, together with his craft, in which he had come off close to the Ship from the land; he was quite nude, without the slightest covering for that which modesty shrinks from revealing. This hapless creature seemed to be very glad to behold us, and showed the greatest wonder at the build of our Ship. He took special notice of the tautness of our spars, the stoutness of our rigging and running gear, the sails, the guns—which he felt all over with minute attention—and with everything else that he saw; especially when the image of his own features was displayed before him in a mirror, seeing the which, he started suddenly back and then looked towards

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the back of the glass, apparently in the expectation of discovering there the cause of the apparition. 123

After we had sufficiently beguiled ourselves with him, and he with us, we started him off again in his canoe towards the shore, having presented him with two strings of blue beads[1] round his neck, a small mirror, a pair of scissors, and other like trifles, which seemed to have a special attraction for him.

But when we had approached within a short distance of the land we saw distinctly that the account of the *Sandy* and *Low* Island (so described by Captain *William Dampier*, in accordance with the statement and testimony of Captain *Davis*, and of the narrator *Lionel Wafer*, whose log of this and other discoveries the aforesaid *Dampier* has made known through the press, and inserted as a prominent feature in his book, which comprises all his own travels and voyages) was not in the least in conformity with our find; and that neither could it be the land which the aforementioned discoverers declare to be visible 14 to 16 miles beyond it and stretching away out of sight, being a range of high land, which the said *Dampier* conjectured might be the extremity of the unknown Southland. That this Easter Island can not be the *Sandy* Island is clear, from the fact that the sandy one is small, and low; whereas *Easter Island*, on the contrary, extends some 15 or 16 miles in circuit, and has at its Eastern and Western points—which lie about five miles from each other—two high hills sloping gradually down, with three or four other smaller hills about their bases which rise above the plain, so that this land is of moderate elevation, and raised above the force of the sea. 131

The reason why, at first, when at a farther distance off, we had regarded the said Easter Island as being of a sandy

[1] The original has *coraelen*, meaning beads.

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nature is that we mistook the parched-up grass, and hay or other scorched and charred brushwood for a soil of that arid nature, because from its outward appearance it suggested no other idea than that of an extraordinarily sparse and meagre vegetation; and the discoverers had consequently bestowed upon it the term *sandy*.

It may therefore be concluded, in the light of the foregoing explanation, that this *Easter Island* now discovered will turn out to be some other land lying further to the Eastward than that which is one of the objectives of our *Expedition: or else, the discoverers must stand convicted* of a whole bundle of lies in their reports, told by word of mouth as well as in writing.

8. We had the wind South, South by East, and Sou'-Sou'-West, with a reefed topsail breeze, unsteady. After breakfast had been served, our shallop was well manned and armed, and likewise the shallop of the Ship *THIENHOVEN*, now close in with the land; and having received their orders, they reported that the inhabitants there were very finely clad in some stuffs of all kinds of colours, and that they made many signs that we should come on shore, but as our orders were not to do so, if the Indians should be present in large numbers, that was not permitted. Furthermore, some thought they had seen the natives to have plates of silver in their ears, and mother-of-pearl shells as ornaments about their necks. By sundown, having come into the roadstead, between the Ships *THIENHOVEN* and *THE AFRICAN GALLEY*, which had already brought to in readiness for us, we let go our anchor in 22 fathoms, coral bottom, at the distance of a quarter of a mile[1] from the beach; the Eastern point of the Island bearing East by South, and the West point West-Nor'-West from us.

[1] About six furlongs.

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9. A great many canoes came off to the ships: these people showed us at that time their great cupidity for every thing they saw; and were so daring that they took the seamen's hats and caps from off their heads, and sprang overboard with the spoil[1]; for they are surpassingly good swimmers, as would seem from the great numbers of them who came swimming off from the shore to the ships. There was also an Easter Islander who climbed in through the cabin window of *THE AFRICAN GALLEY*, from his canoe, and seeing on the table, a cloth with which it was covered, and deeming it to be a good prize, he made his escape with it there and then; so that one must take special heed to keep close watch over everything. Furthermore, a shore party of 134 men was organised to make investigations for the purpose of reporting upon our mission.

10. In the morning we proceeded with three boats and two shallops, manned by 134 persons, all armed with musket, pistols, and cutlass; on reaching the shore the boats and shallops kept close together in order to lay down their grapnels, leaving twenty men in them, armed as above, to take care of them; *THE AFRICAN GALLEY'S* boat, was mounted besides with two carronades in the bows. Having seen to all these arrangements, we proceeded in open order, but keeping well together, and clambered over the rocks, which are very numerous on the sea margin, as far as the level land or flat, making signs with the hand that the natives, who pressed round us in great numbers, should stand out of our way and make room for us. Having got so far, a *corps de bataille* was formed up of all the seamen of the three ships, the

[1] The edited Journal here has a footnote to the effect that "the posterity of this generation were not less thievishly disposed than their fathers," and refers to Cook's, De la Pérouse's, and Kotzebue's accounts of their respective experiences with them in this respect.

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123 Commodore, Captains KOSTER, BOUMAN and ROSENDAAL leading, each at the head of his own crew. This column, three ranks in width, occupying a position to the rear of the others, was covered by one half the soldiers under the command of Lieutenant NICOLAAS THONNAR, constituting the right wing; and the left, made up of the other half of the military, was led by Mr MARTINUS KEERENS, Ensign. After thus disposing our forces we marched forward a little, to make room for some of our people who were behind, that they might fall in with the ranks, who were accordingly halted to allow the hindmost to come up, when, quite unexpectedly and to our great astonishment, four or five shots were heard in our rear, together with a vigorous shout of "*'t is tyd, 't is tyd, geeft vuur*," ["It's time, it's time, fire!"]. On this, as in a moment, more than thirty shots were fired, and the Indians, being thereby amazed and scared, took to flight, leaving 10 or 12 dead, besides the wounded. The leaders of the party, standing in front, prevented those in advance from firing on the fugitives; demanding, moreover, who had given the order to shoot, and what had induced him to do so? After a little while the assistant pilot of the ship *THIENHOVEN* came up to me saying, that he, with six other men, was the hindmost of the party; that, on one of the natives laying hold of the muzzle of his piece to snatch it from him, he struck him a blow; and, further, that another Indian had attempted to strip the jacket off one of the seamen, and that some of the natives seeing our men resist, picked up stones, using threatening gestures as if to pelt us with them, whereby, from all appearance, the firing on the part of my small troop was brought about, although he declared that until then he had given no orders of the least kind. This was, however, no time for hearing other versions of the affair, and that much had to be deferred till a better opportunity. After the astonishment and terror of the natives were

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After the astonishment and terror of the natives were somewhat allayed, on their seeing that our hostilities were not persisted in, they were given to know by signs that the victims had threatened to make an assault upon us by stone-throwing, and the inhabitants, who had been just in front of us all the time, approached our leaders again; in particular one who seemed to be in authority over the other headmen, for, giving a general direction that everything they had should be fetched and laid before us, including fruit, root crops, and poultry, the order was promptly obeyed with reverence and bowing by those round about, as the event proved; for in a little while they brought a great abundance of sugar-cane, fowls, yams[1], and bananas; but we gave them to understand through signs that we desired nothing, excepting only the fowls, which were about sixty in number, and thirty bunches of bananas, for which we paid them ample value in striped linen, with which they appeared to be well pleased and satisfied. By the time we had fully investigated things, and especially their cloth stuffs and the dyes of them, and also the supposed silver plates and mother-of-pearl, it was found that they were made up of pieces patched together; that is, that the wraps worn on their bodies were composed of some field-product, sewn three or four ply in thickness, yet neat and trim, which material (as called in the West Indies) is a sort of *Piet*: further, that the soil of the country (as we saw in several places) was red, and yellowish, into the which when mixed with water they dip their garments and afterwards let them dry, which shows that their dye is not fast, for when felt about and handled one finds the colour come off on one's fingers, not only after touching new articles but also from old and worn ones. The plates imagined to be of silver were made out of the root of some

[1] *Ubarworteln*, a coined hybrid word; from the Malay *ubi*, a yam, and the Dutch *wortel*, a root.

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778 532 a good 30 feet in height and broad in proportion. This perplexity ceased, however, with the discovery, on removing a piece of the stone, that they were formed out of clay or some kind of rich earth, and that small smooth flints had been stuck over afterwards, which are fitted very closely and neatly to each other, so as to make up the semblance of a human figure[1]. Moreover, one saw reaching downwards from the shoulders a slight elevation or prominence which represented the arms, for all the statues seem to convey the idea that they were hung about with a long robe from the neck right down to the soles of the feet. They have on the head a basket heaped up with flints painted white deposited in it[2]. It was incomprehensible to 252 us how these people cook their food, for no one was able to 415 perceive or find that they had any earthen pots, pans, or vessels. The only thing which appeared to us was that they scrape holes in the ground with their hands, and lay large and small flint pebbles in them (for we saw no other kinds of stone): then, having got dried litter from the fields and laid over the pebbles, they set fire to it and in a little time brought us a boiled fowl to eat very neatly wrapped round in a kind of rush, clean and hot. Though ● 123 they were thanked by means of signs, we had quite enough business in hand to look after our people so as to keep order among them, and prevent any affront being offered; and also that in the event of any struggle occurring they should not allow themselves to be taken by surprise, for although these people showed us every sign of friendship,

[1] "Some of the gentlemen who travelled over the island, and examined many of them, were of opinion, that the stone of which they were made was different to any other they saw on the island, and had much the appearance of being factitious." Cook, Bibl. no. 16.

[2] Roggeveen's description of the statues seems to show that he never got close to one of them, but saw them only from a distance of some hundreds of yards. His 'basket' was doubtless one of the coronoid cylinders of tufaceous rock by which most of the figures were surmounted.

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yet the experience of others has taught us that one may not put too much trust in any Indians, as recounted in the Journal of the *Nassau Fleet*, which lost seventeen men on one occasion through the willingness of the natives of *Terra de Feu* to help being mistaken for a proof that they were well disposed.

We then, being baulked from making any sufficiently detailed inquiry, concluded that they must have large hollow flint-stones under the soil, which hold water when they set about boiling anything, and that afterwards they arch it over with stones on which to light the fire, and thus boil their food by means of the heat thrown downwards, until tender. It is also very remarkable that we saw no more than two or three old women, those were wearing a garment reaching from the waist down to below their knees, and another slung on the shoulders: yet so that the skin covering their pendant breasts was bare. But young women and lasses did not come forward amongst the crowd, so that one must believe the jealousy of the men had moved them to hide them away in some distant place in the island[1]. Their houses or huts are without any ornamentation, and have a length of fifty feet and a width of fifteen; the height being nine feet, as it appeared by guess[2]. The construction of their walls, as we saw in the framework of a new building, is begun with stakes which are stuck into the ground and secured straight upright, across which other long strips of wood which I may call laths are lashed, to the height of four or five, thus completing the framework

[1] "They either have but few females among them, or many were restrained from making their appearance, during our stay," says Cook, "for though we saw nothing to induce us to believe the men were of a jealous disposition, or the women afraid to appear in public, something of this kind was probably the case." Cook, Bibl. no. 16.

[2] "The largest house I saw was about sixty feet long, eight or nine feet high in the middle, and three or four at each end, its breadth at these parts was nearly equal to its height." Cook, Bibl. no. 16.

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EXPEDITION AROUND THE COAST LINE.

114 The investigations upon which this report is based cover a period of twelve days, from December 19 to December 30, 1886, inclusive, and were conducted in association with two other officers (the paymaster and the navigator) of the ship, to whom, as to the writer, special duties, predicated upon the information desired by the Smithsonian Institution, were assigned, respectively.

123 The *Mohican* anchored in the roadstead of the Hanga Roa, Rapa Nui, in the forenoon of Saturday, December 18, and on the morning of the 19th the writer proceeded ashore and immediately began his duties. On that day the crater of Rana Kao was visited and a general inspection was made of the stone huts, the painted slabs in their interior, the sculptured rocks, etc., and of the crater itself, in the immediate vicinity of which these objects of interest are located. At 3 o'clock p. m. the party returned to the house of Mr. John Brander, near the base of the volcano, from which we had taken our departure in the morning, and toward evening, mounting a wagon, were driven to the residence of Mr. Alexander P. Salmon at Vaihu, distant 5 miles, on the southeast coast of the island and formerly a Catholic mission.

At an early hour on Monday morning, December 20, we were driven back to the house of Mr. Brander, obtaining a view of the Obsidian Mountain as we skirted its base, and shortly after ascended Rana Kao, accompanied by a detail of men from the ship, with the necessary implements and instruments for making excavations and surveying. Private Anton Ayasse, of the marine guard of the ship, a clever draftsman, also accompanied the party for the purpose of making sketches of objects of interest.

The entire day was passed upon the mountain and a large amount of work performed, in the way of exploring the stone houses, inspecting the sculptured rocks in the vicinity, excavating, etc. Toward evening the descent was made and the night was passed at the house of Mr. Brander with somewhat more of comfort than had attended the previous one.

On the following morning, Tuesday, December 21, early preparations were made for the expedition around the entire coast line of the island. Four native men, named Huki, Luka, Haie, and Brotto, were engaged as guides and general utility men, with two pack horses for carrying camp equipage and provisions. Nine men, including the chief quartermaster of the ship, a boatswain's mate, and private Ayasse as draftsman, were detailed to accompany the party with tools for excavating, etc. The paymaster and navigator, with the writer and a naval cadet as assistant to the navigator, comprised the officers, and a young American, Mr. Frank Allen, in the employ of Mr. Salmon, went along as interpreter.

All being ready, the party started from the house of Mr. Brander at

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8 o'clock in the morning of the day mentioned, and, passing through the villages of Matavari and Hanga Roa, struck the coast line abreast of the ship at Hanga Roa Bay on the western side of the island, and thence proceeded in a northerly direction. The indentations of the coast were closely followed; every part of the ground carefully examined; each image platform discovered was accurately measured and platted on the chart prepared for the purpose; the number of stone images was noted, and where there were "indications" excavations were made; crania, when uncovered and in good condition, were preserved; caves were visited and searched; the bearings of promontories, points of land, mountains, etc., were taken for corrections on the chart, and so on. The work was tedious and laborious; the ground gone over was rugged and uneven, rocky at times, at others densely strewn with volcanic bowlders of every shape and size, the sharp points of which proved very trying to the feet. Again, our path lay over ground covered with hummock grass, the hard tufts of which made insecure footing and caused frequent turning and spraining of the ankles. Then, too, it was necessary to retrace our steps oftentimes, as well as to follow the windings of the cliffs, so that, although constantly moving from place to place, our progress in a direct line was slow and the work exhausting in the extreme.

Toward the middle of the afternoon two of the natives, who were thoroughly acquainted with the region and who reported "good water" at a certain point ahead, with two of our own people, taking with them the pack animals, were sent forward to select a camping place for the night. Subsequently one of the natives returned and piloted us to the point selected, at a considerable distance from the sea, which we reached at 5 p. m., weary but in excellent spirits. We found here an inviting-looking place, covering a space of about a hundred feet square, inclosed by a stone wall and with banana trees, stalks of sugar cane, and taro growing in profusion. Inside was the opening to a small but comfortable cave, sufficiently large to accommodate all our people, who were assigned to it, while a tent, improvised of blankets and waterproof coats, was erected outside the inclosure against another stone wall for the accommodation of the officers. It having been suggested by the writer that for convenience of future reference we name our nightly stopping places, this, our first night's abode, was, by unanimous consent, christened "Camp Mohican."

Although the distance on the chart in a straight line from our starting point in the morning to the site of our first camp measured but about 5 miles, we must have traversed fully three times that space in going around headlands and bays, crossing and recrossing, inspecting and measuring platforms.

Soon after a hearty meal, a constituent of which was baked lamb, Rapa Nui style (18,000 head of sheep roam the island), and a comfortable smoke, darkness coming on, all hands turned in for the night, the

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men into their cave, the officers into their tent. Previously to doing so, however, we took precaution to stuff our ears with paper, in order to exclude the "snapping beetle," one of the *Elateridæ*, credited by the natives with a predilection for that organ, and myriads of which had been assailing us.

Our bed was composed of the moku—native grass—over which we placed our rubber sheets. At 2 o'clock in the morning we were awakened by a heavy rain storm, against which our flimsy patchwork tent proved but poor protection, the water either pouring through or running under our bed of litter.

On Wednesday, December 22, after a hearty breakfast, finding that we were none the worse for the previous night's experience, we struck camp, the pack animals were loaded, and at an early hour we were under way again. Our course this day continued along the coast line to the northward and around North Cape, skirting the base of Rana Hana Kana. The shore all along this part of the island is bold, rocky, precipitous, the black frowning basalt cliffs rising in many places to the height of hundreds of feet, truly an "iron-bound" coast, upon which the seas break with terrific fury, dashing the spray high in the air. The powerful solvent action of sea water upon even the hardest volcanic rock may here be seen exemplified in the fantastic shapes wrought by the waves on every side, the arches cut through, the innumerable caves excavated in the face of the cliffs, the pinnacles, towers, basins, etc., visible at every step. Many of the caverns were explored, and human and other bones found in some of them. The character of the surface land was about the same as on the preceding day, and the tramp over rocks and stones was a weary and trying one.

During the afternoon a detail of men was again sent ahead to locate the camp for the night, near a fresh-water spring known to the natives, and which the remainder of the party reached toward sunset. This, which we named "Camp Day" in honor of our commanding officer, was situated in the district of Vai-maitai (good water), near Motukau Point, about 3 miles distant from our camp of the night before, but fully three times as many by the route we had taken. One of the natives was sent back to the ship, with a note, for additional supply of stores. Two caves were occupied at this camp, one by the officers, the other being allotted to the men.

Despite the promising name of the district, the water again proved bad, being brackish. A couple of sheep had been captured and dressed, and from these and canned food, garnished with taro, sweet potatoes, and bananas, baked by the natives in their inimitable way, and washed down with copious drafts of tea, an excellent meal was made. Our cave proved a damp, ill-smelling place, and visions of pneumonia, rheumatism, and other resultant affections dominated our dreams, rendering sleep fickle and unrefreshing.

At 7.30 on the morning of Thursday, December 23, we were again

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under way and continued our route along the cliffs on the north shore of the island. At platform No. 20 a pit was excavated in which a collection of human skulls, without any other portion of the remains, was found. Our track this day led us to Anakena Bay, according to tradition the original landing place of King Hotu-Metua, his queen, and followers, from whom the present inhabitants claim their descent. We found at the head of the bay a fine, extensive sand beach, the first we had fallen in with, forming a good landing place for small boats. The breakers and still water in the vicinity were seen swarming with fish of several varieties, of which the natives gave us their names. The sand beaches were thickly strewn with the "Portuguese man-of-war" (*Physalia utriculus*), called by the natives *Papaki*, and which, to the writer's great surprise, they informed him was eaten by them as food. Adherent to the rocks was found the singular, cuirass-covered little creature, called by the natives *kemoma*, one of the *Chitons*, perhaps the *magnificus*, which is also used by them as an article of diet. Thus, also, a small univalve, called by them *ngingongi*, large collections of the shells of which were found stowed away in the walls of the stone huts at the edge of the crater, on Rana Kao, where also was found the remains of the *Chiton*. The sea urchin, *Echinus* (*esculentus?*), in Rapa Nui-*hetuki*, and a diminutive snail, which they call *pipi*, were found at Anakena. All the above form a part of their dietary, and they seemed to speak of and regard them as tidbits.

Sometime was passed at Anakena, exploring its vicinity where, there is every reason to suppose, an extensive town existed, for which the nature of the surface, ascending gradually from the water's edge to high land on either side, with a hill rising between and running back into the interior, forms a most admirable site. The remains of former habitations were found in various directions. At some distance back from the sea on rising ground, in an isolated position, far removed from any platform or image, was found the largest tufa crown we had yet seen and which subsequent investigation proved the largest on the island. It was slightly oval in shape, lay on its side, was buried in the earth to a depth of about 2 feet, and by actual measurement was 27 feet 9 inches in circumference, 9 feet 9 inches in diameter across the long and 9 feet 2 inches across the short oval, and 9 feet high.

Beyond Anakena Bay the walking became especially difficult and laborious at one point, near Ovahe Bay, it was necessary to scale the face of a cliff, at about midway of its height, on a narrow ledge of rock.

Our camp, named "Whitney," for the honorable Secretary of the Navy, was located for this night near Hanguone Bay, about 4 miles from our starting point of the morning, and it was nearly dark when we entered its welcome precincts. Supplies from the ship, brought by the boat, which had been nearly all day reaching Anakena, were carried thence overland and arrived in camp during the evening.

Near our present camping ground we found the best water of any

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312 during our entire trip and we duly commended our guides, accordingly, much to their gratification. I was much surprised when, next morning, on visiting the well, or spring, situated immediately adjoining one of the image platforms, I found it nothing more than a shallow excavation among the loose stones, and covered in order to keep the cattle and sheep from drinking the precious fluid, of which there was but a few inches in depth remaining. The water was surface water only, and had percolated between the rocks, into the cavity, after rains. The knowledge that these image platforms, have, from time immemorial even unto the present day, been utilized as burial places by the natives, did not enhance our enjoyment of the liquid.

● 123 The men slept in a comfortable cave that night, and for our own accommodation an overhanging shelf of rock was economized. This was too narrow to entirely shelter the party, and the deficiency of rock was, therefore, supplemented with blankets, banana leaves, etc., laid upon cords stretched in various directions. The scheme proved a delusion, for the post-midnight showers descended as usual, the banana leaves formed admirable conduits to lead the water where it did the most harm, and the customary hasty vacating of the den in the night was the inevitable result. These successive nocturnal experiences served to impress on our minds the absurdity of leaving the ship unprovided with a suitable tent, or at least an old sail with which necessary shelter could be improvised.

We struck camp and got away early, sending the camp builders with the pack animals overland to the south side of the island, where at a certain place, as the natives informed us, a fine, roomy cave and good water would be found, and which was decided upon as our next camp.

Our own course continued along the north coast around Cape Pokokoria, along the east shore to Cape Annatauvanui, and thence in a westerly direction along the south coast to camp, near Hanga Nui Bay and Point Oneteu.

During the early part of the day the ground was of the same rugged nature as that already passed over, but on reaching the base of Mount Pun-ko-taki, at the eastern end of the island, the character of the surface changed, being covered with hummock grass, alternating with extensive tracts of fine, red volcanic sand, and dust, more particularly on the northern and eastern slopes of the mountain. It was [172] asserted that in this red sand most of the stone axes and other implements were to be found, particularly after strong gales, when they were uncovered by the wind, and careful search was made accordingly, but with indifferent success. After luncheon, partaken of on top of the mountain, the descent, which was gradual, as was also the ascent, was made on the eastern side, the ground being of the same sandy nature. Diligent search was again made while traversing this, and a few specimens of stone implements, in large part mutilated, were obtained.

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342 grass. There were several elevated platforms, edged off with bowlders, which were for sleeping places, and the remains of an ancient fireplace could be traced in one corner. Two huge rocks, with a flourishing tobacco plant growing between, guarded the entrance, from which a grass-covered lawn inclined downward to the rocks at the water side.

The men were accommodated in another comfortable cave at about 100 yards distance inland, and the camp fire was kept brightly burning in a clear space among the bowlders on the declivity hard by.

312 At no time during our trip were we without food. On the contrary, sheep were plentiful all over the island. Drinking water, so indispensable, and yet so scarce on Rapa Nui, was obtained from several sources near Camp Baird, but all was equally unpalatable. Our first supply (we remained at this camp about three days) was obtained from a so called well, half a mile distant, located among the rocks near the edge of the bay, and was salt at high water and more or less brackish at all times.

The water from a spring discovered by Quartermaster Lowrie was also unpalatable, and a supply obtained from the crater of Rana Roraka, near by, owing to its animal and vegetable impurities, was more so. It is to this crater that by far the larger number of cattle resort to drink, and their grazing ground, for this reason, is mostly located on this part of the island.

000 On the evening of our arrival, December 24, having partaken of a hearty dinner and lighted our cigars, we stretched ourselves, weary and foot sore, on the grass in front of our cave. The conversation, brisk and merry at first, soon flagged, became desultory, and presently ceased entirely. It was "the night before Christmas;" our mere physical, corporeal nature was pressing the soil of Rapa Nui, but the spirit, our immaterial part, was many leagues away.

172 At various times during our stay the writer purchased crania which the natives offered him for sale, and among these were several skulls of ancient Kings, bearing peculiar marks which, Mr. Salmon assured him, he then saw for the first time, and of the genuineness of which he had no doubt.

123 Christmas forenoon was passed in exploring the region in the vicinity
532 of the camp, several cairns being opened with variable success in the matter of specimens. In the afternoon the crater of Rana Roraka was visited and note taken of the very numerous finished and unfinished images, some standing, others prostrate, scattered over its slope and the great plain at its base, where there is every reason to believe once stood a populous town. The quarries, "workshops," were also visited
532 and the many partly completed monoliths, still attached to the original rock, examined. As in Egypt, where, in the quarries at Syene, near the First Cataract, the largest obelisk still lies unfinished, so here, in one of the excavations on the outer slope of the crater, may be seen the largest of the stone images to be found on Rapa Nui in an incomplete

10: Cooke D-5 (1886) 1899
OY2 Easter Islanders OY2

condition, still adherent to the bed rock and measuring 69 feet 9 inches in length.

That evening, after dark, the natives remaining with us entertained us with an exhibition of their manner of capturing the crayfish. Stripped to the skin and holding aloft in the left hand a hugh lighted torch composed of loose fagots, they would jump from rock to rock and bowlder to bowlder with the agility of monkeys. Peering into the depths below, and having discovered their prey, they would leap into the water, often to their necks, deftly seize the crustacean and pass it to a companion who, with another burning torch, attended them for the purpose. Again they would sight their game in a cleft, or under a submerged overhanging rock, and, swiftly inserting the hand, would rarely fail to bring forth a captive. For an hour or more the sport continued. The sight was a strange, wierd, savage, and interesting one, and the array of *ura* (Rapa Nui for crayfish), which at the termination of the hunt they proudly spread before us gave ample testimony to their dexterity.

Sunday, December 26, the writer passed quietly in camp, and the following day was devoted to further explorations and excavations.

Tuesday, December 28, we broke camp and abandoned Ana Haven, which had so long sheltered us, all the party, except the paymaster and writer, returning across the island to the ship, which had been moved around to La Perouse Bay, on the north side of the island, for the more convenient transportation on board of the selected image.

In company with Mr. Salmon, who had passed the previous night with us at the cave, and riding with him in his "buggy," we were taken to his house at Vaihu, formerly a Catholic mission but now abandoned as such. The church and parsonage, with outbuildings, are still standing, the former being used in part as a storehouse, while in the remaining portion divine service is held daily under native leadership. The parsonage, comprising three rooms, is occupied by Mr. Salmon as his dwelling, and he has here displayed a portion of his very curious, interesting, and valuable collection of Rapa Nui antiquities.

It is but just to note, in this place, that too much credit can not be awarded Mr. Salmon for the great interest he takes in everything pertaining to the island—its history, its people, traditions, and remains. He is an enthusiast upon this subject, has made it a study of years, and has devoted time, money, and his best energies toward assisting in elucidating the mystery which envelops this isolated mid-ocean island, its hieroglyphs, its rock carvings, its colossal remains and the strange people who wrought them. Mr. Salmon has resided here for a period of seven years in all, and during that time, in addition to his large collection, he has made a study of his subject, has interested himself in the natives and their improvement, and has accumulated a large amount of information, legends, and traditions, which otherwise, perhaps, would in a few years have perished with the people

15:Routledge E-5 (1914-1915) 1919
OY2 Easter Islanders OY2

532 doubt have been taken, two images have been set up, one slightly in front of the other; six still unfinished figures lie in close proximity (figs. 70 and 71). The standing figure, nearest to the lake, bore a rough design on the face, and when it was dug out the back was found to be covered with similar incised marks. (The natives were much excited, and convinced that we should [123] receive a large sum of money in England when the photograph of these was produced, for nothing ever dispelled the illusion that the expedition was a financial speculation. It was these carvings more especially that we ourselves hastily endeavoured to cover up when, on the arrival of Admiral von Spee's Squadron, we daily expected a visit from the officers on board. The markings have certainly not been made by the same practised hand as the raised girdle and rings, and appear to be comparatively recent (fig. 64). Other statues were excavated, where similar marks were noticed, but, except in this case, digging led practically always to disappointment. It was the part above the surface only which had been used as a block on which to scrawl design, from the same impulse presumably as impels the school-boy of to-day to make marks with chalk on a hoarding. On one ahu the top of the head of a statue has been decorated with rough faces, the carving evidently having been done after the statue had fallen.

172 532 764 In digging out the image with the tattooed back, we came across the one and only burial which was found in connection with these figures; it was close to it and at the level of the rings. The long bones, the patella, and base of the skull were identified; they lay in wet soil, crushed and intermixed with large stones, so the attitude could not be determined beyond the fact that the head was to the right of the image and the long bones to the left. These bones had become of the consistency of moist clay, and could only be identified by making transverse sections of them with a knife, after first cleaning portions longitudinally by careful scraping.

In several other instances human bones were discovered near the statues, but, like the carvings, they appeared to be of later date than the images. One skull was found beneath a figure which was lying face downwards on the surface; another fragment must have been placed behind the base after the statue had fallen forward. The natives stated that in the epidemics which